Statement

1. *Percentages of population below poverty line, state-wise are presented below for the year 1987-88 (Provisional):—*

States	Percentage
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.62
2. Assam	22.64
3. Bihar	40.74
4. Gujarat	11.72
5. Haryana	11.74
6. Himachal Pradesh	9.12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	13.34
8. Karnataka	31.98
9. Kerala	16.92
10. Madhya Pradesh	36.45
11. Maharasthra	29.07
12. Orissa	37.90
13. Punjab	7.02
14. Rajasthan	23.57
15. Tamil Nadu	32.80
16. Uttar Pradesh	33.00
17. West Bengal	27.55
18. All India	29.23

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Expert Group headed by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala.

4. The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the estimates.

Talks over redeployment of forces by Pakistan and India

851. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have taken place during the past six months since August 1989 regarding redeploying of forces by both Pakistan and India to pre-1972 position; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) After August 1989, there have been no talks between India and Pakistan on redeployment of troops.

Committee on Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing

852. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a committee to develop the Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing and the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited if so, when;

(b) whether the Committee had submitted its report;

(c) if so, what are the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(d) what are the details of the recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) Yes Sir, an Expert Committee was constituted in May 3, 1988 for an in-depth study and review of the present capability, capacity etc. and to recommend a detailed plan for revival, technological upgradation and modernisation of the Haffkine Institute for Training and Research and Testing (HITRT) and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation limited (HBPCL).

(b) Yes Sir, the Committee had submitted a summary Report.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee are:—

—Continuing operations of these two gets in their present location in Parel is highly prejudicial to both, given that Parel is the heart of Bombay city which cannot accommodate all the modern infrastructure that would be required to produce biologicals conforming to stringent quality standards. Therefore, the Committee proposed two alternatives:

—ALTERNATIVE-I: move HITRT to a new location having HBPCL to continue in Parel but with major renovation of all buildings and additional facilities;

—ALTERNATIVE-II: move HBPCL to a new location (locations) leaving HITRT in Parel so that HITRT can continue in Parel and can renovate and supplement its buildings and augment its facilities. The Committee has also recommended that from all points of view Alternative-II is to be greately preferred.

—Some other important recommendations of the Committee are:—

—Existing facilities should be thoroughly renovated and expended to undertake manufacture of modern vaccines, sera and anti toxins as well as blood products, immunodiagnostics, intravenous injections etc.

—Manpower management, especially utilisation of surplus manpower presently available should be carefully planned with the help of manpower redeployment scheme of the Govt. of Maharashtra.

—The reorganisation would require enhanced levels of funding. Transfer of some assets from